中篇偵探小說

新婚血案
Murder Blasts A Bridegroom

By PHILIP BONETT (續)

from *Front Page Detective*

"Mrs. Norman," began Somers, "I've got to ask you certain questions that might cause you some embarrassment. But my duty is to find the man who murdered your husband. And I want you to tell me the truth. Now, did Wayne build a letterbox in the pine grove near your house because your father objected to his seeing you?"

桑莫斯開實說：「諾曼太太，我必須問你一些問題，可能使你不好回答。但是我的職責是找尋出謀殺了你的丈夫的兇手。我盼望你對我講說事實。就是，衛恩曾否因爲你的父親反對他和你相見而在你們家附近的松林裡建造一個信箱？」

"Yes, that is quite true. My father found out about it and tore it down."

「是的，這是十分眞實的。我的父親把它發現出來而扯破。」

"Did he oppose your marriage or did he finally forgive you?"

「他曾反對你們的婚姻嗎，或者他曾在最後原諒了你嗎？」

"He opposed it very much. He said that my marriage with Wayne would bring nothing but disaster. He claimed that the differences in our ages was too much. He . . ." Suddenly, as she sensed the purpose of this line of questioning, she broke off in tears.

「他非常反對。他說我和衛恩的婚姻除了毀滅外不會帶得光榮。他說我們年齡相差過多了。他……」突然之間她感覺出這種訊問的目的，她哭出聲淚來了。

"No, no! I can't believe dad had anything to do with killing Wayne!" she sobbed. "Why, he even helped us fix up the house. He bought us some rugs. If he meant to harm Wayne, why did he wait all this time?"

她抽噎說：「不，不，我不能相信爸爸曾經作出什麼事情來殺害衛恩。怎麼，他甚至曾經幫助我們整理房屋。他給我們購買地毯。如果他有傷害衛恩的意思，爲什麼他還等待這些時候呢？」

Joyce made a strong point there, Somers conceded. However, by now his suspicion of Stone was stronger.

桑莫斯承認說，周愛絲所說的這一點很有力量。不過，到了現在他對於斯梯的猜疑更甚了。

The sheriff dismissed the young widow and sat alone for a time, pondering the best program to follow. He would need more than suspicion, no matter how firm, to arrest Bryant Stone. The man had money, was a powerful leader in the community, and his repution until this time was unblemished. Somers called in his deputies.

郡長遣開了這個青年的纖婦而自己坐了一會，沉思着應該遵循的最好計劃。不論怎樣堅實，他也不能憑僅因嫌疑而逮捕斯梯。布里安。這個人很有錢，乃是社會上一個有力的領袖，而且他的名譽直到此時未曾污損過。桑莫斯就召進他的助員來。

"We've got only this to go on," he admitted. "Stone was extraordinarily jealous of his daughter. And he went out of his way to make us think young Gardner was our killer."

他說：「我們僅有一件事可以進行。斯梯對於他的女兒極其嫉妒。而且他出乎他的範圍使我們相信青年的加雷納乃是兇手。」

"It strikes me," put in Deputy Lawrence, "that we could look for a clue back at the farm the day of the murder. The way I figure it, the man who shot Wayne Norman hid in the smokehouse until the girls ran up the road, and then he scooted back to the grove and finally went on down Siler Road. Whoever saw him by that time probably paid little attention. There were a lot of people about. The slayer might even have come back and been with us at the scene. But there's one thing would give him away."

助員勞會斯插言道：「忽然想起來，我們可以追溯到兇殺當日的農場去找一條線索。我揣測射殺路曼。衛恩的那個人一直躲在烟房裡等到兩個女子跑上大路時，然後他急走回到松林中，而在最後沿着西洛公路走去。不論誰在那時看見他，大概不會很注意。殺人者可能還至會經回來而和我們同在當場。但是還有一件事可以使他露馬。」

He paused. The others remained silent, waiting for Felix Lawrence to explain.

他停住了。其餘的人仍然靜靜的等待勞會斯。非力克斯來解釋下。

"That rain," the deputy went on. "We all ducked in out of it. But the guy who killed Wayne, according to my notion, was caught in the squall. His clothes would have been wet."

這個助員接着說：「那次的雨。我們都從雨中跑開躲避來。但是那個殺死衛恩的人，據照我的想法，是在大雨裏的。他的衣服應該是濕過了的。」

The officers began backtracking. It was then they talked with Sanford Sparks, a farmer living near the Norman place. "I do recall," Sparks said, "a man coming by up the road that afternoon. It was about an hour and a half after the shooting. Carl Myers was here talking with me. We saw Bryant Stone. He was walking stiff-legged, and we asked him what happened. He said he'd twisted his left ankle while helping search the woods for the man who shot Wayne . . ."

官員們開始追溯已往的踪跡。他們就和住在諾曼家附近的一個農夫斯巴克斯，山弗德談話。斯巴克斯說：「我的確想起那天下午有一個男人在路上經過。那時大約是槍發以後一小時半。米爾斯。加爾正在這裡和我談話。我們看見了斯梯白里安，他正在直着腿走路，我們並且曾經問他發生了什麼事。他說他當幫同在樹林裡搜查致死衛恩的兇手時扭了他的左踝骨……」

"His clothes," Sheriff Somers interrupted. "Did you notice them?"

郡長桑莫斯阻住他的話頭，問道：「他的衣服，你注意到嗎？」

"They were soaking wet", Sparks recalled. "It had rained awhile before."

斯巴克斯想起來說：「它們是濕透了。在不多一會以前曾經下過雨。」

Myers, another farmer, remembered having seen Stone making his way stiff-legged up the road. His left hand was kept in his pocket, Myers said.

另外那個農夫米爾斯記得曾經看見斯梯在大路上直着腿走路。米爾斯說：他的左手總是放在衣袋裡的。

(To Be Continued 未完)

新聞局長談我對和會問題主張
China's Attitude on Peace Treaty

關中國仍希望有關國家增能列席

CHINA HOPES RUSSIA MAY JOIN TALK

Nanking, September 17 (Central News).—China still looks forward to having the full attendance of all the governments concerned in peace making with Japan, Dr. Hollington K. Tong, GIO director, told press men this afternoon in his weekly press conference here.

中央社南京九月十七日電：行政院新聞局局長董顯光氏今日午後於記者招待會中稱，對日和約會議問題，中國應該仍希望有關各國政府參與出席。

Queried as to whether China will attend an eleven-nation peace conference without Russia, Dr. Tong said that the Chinese government still maintained that a peace settlement for Japan "would be incomplete and inconclusive" unless it is made and supported by all the nations concerned. Any separate settlement by any of the major powers would not adequately solve many of the issues arising out of the war in the Pacific and the Far East, he added.

問以中國是否參加無蘇聯出席之十一國對日和會時，董氏稱，中國政府仍堅持主張，未經有關各國會議並支持之對日和約將爲「不完全與無眞實結論」之和約，與聞稱：「在遠東太平洋與遠東戰爭中引起之各種問題。

In conclusion, Dr. Tong said that Foreign Minister Dr. Wang Shih-chieh had made clear China's attitude in the peace settlement for Japan before his departure for the United States to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

於結語時，董氏稱，王外長世杰於赴美出席聯合國大會前，已將中國對日和會之態度闡述明白。

片山否認「星條」報
Katayama Denies Press Allegation

謂「日本較英國復興機運勝佳」之說

Tokyo, Sept. 16. (Reuter).—The Prime Minister, Mr. Tetsu Katayama, to-day denied the report in the United States Army paper Stars and Stripes quoting him as saying that Japan in defeat had a better chance than victorious Britain of surviving their parallel economic crisis "because the Japanese long ago learned how to tighten their belts."

東京九月十六日路透電：首相片山哲今日否認美陸軍報紙「星條報」引述其之談話稱，戰敗之日本於挽救其經濟時，較之戰勝國之英國，機會尤佳，「因日本人於好久以前，即已學會如何緊縮彼等之肚帶矣。」

The article, which appeared under the byline of Russell Brines, Chief of the A. P. Tokyo Bureau, caused considerable indignation in British circles.

此一出現於美聯社東京分社社長魯塞爾伯林斯眉詩卜之文章，引起英人方面極大之不滿。

Commenting on the article, Mr. Katayama said that he told Mr. Brines: "I have recently heard of the austerity campaign in Britain. A similar campaign in Japan has been started by the present Government when it came into power. I believe it is through this austerity campaign that Japanese reconstruction will be realised."

片山氏於評論該文時稱渠曾告伯林斯稱：「余最近聞悉英國之猛烈緊縮運動以挽救英國之經濟危機，同一運動已由日本現政府成機得權力時發動矣，余相信唯有經過此種嚴格之運動，日本之重建，始得實現。」

Mr. Katayama then added; "I did not make any comparison between England and Japan on this campaign."

片山氏又稱：「余並未將英國日本於此種運動上，作任何比較。」

捷克同意五國和約
Czechoslovak Approval Of Five Peace Treaties

Prague, Sept. 17.—(Reuter)—The Czechoslovak National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday approved the peace treaties with Finland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Italy, which came into force on ratification in Paris on Monday.

布拉格九月十七日路透電：捷克國民大會外委會昨日通過對芬，保，匈，勾，義諸國和約，該約星期一於巴黎批准後生效。

美國經濟政策之檢討
An Analysis of the American Economic Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

人民之就業人數達到最高點，（三）使全國生產數量達到最高率。爲達成前述成以上三種紀錄，政府應使人民受教育之機會均等，提高其生活水準，伸人人均可安居樂業。所有財政賦稅政策，物價與工會協調方案，勞工與管理者之協調情形，公共事業之推行程序，均應以此爲目的，而改良之。至於生產事業，則應注意以上三事。

Truman's doctrine laid special emphasis on his support of the United Nations Organization, as a means to attain permanent world peace. To achieve this aim, the U.S. must have strong military forces. The strength of military forces depends on the nature of national economic organizations and economic policies. The present U.S. economic policy has three aims: (1) To raise the people's purchasing power to the highest peak, (2) to raise the number of the employed to the highest peak, and (3) to raise the national production volume to the highest peak. In order to obtain the above records, the government should give her people equal opportunities for education, and raise the standard of living of her people so that the people can live happily. All financial and taxation policies, price and wage policies, labor and management mediation policies, and promotion of public owned enterprises should keep the above as their aims for improvements. As to the productive enterprises, the following should be emphasized'

美國天然之資源豐富，實爲以往及今後美國繁榮安全之基礎。今是國既以締造世界和平爲己任，則資源之豐富，實有賴其國運之昌盛。惟在美國今日之資源，因需用增加漸有匱乏之虞，其中足以影響生產事業，而間接減少其就業人數者，鐵鋼礦產類之銅鐵銅鋁，以及煤油等項。現美國每日所用之油，已較戰前全世界所用數量超多，故其中西部已感油類缺料之缺乏。現美國已公佈法令，對於銅產鑛用，以及開採鐵礦，均有詳細規定，此外對於國家生產事業所當注意者一也。

Firstly, America is rich in natural resources. This is the foundation of her present and future prosperity. As the U.S. has shouldered the responsibility for reconstruction of world peace, the superfluity or depletion of her resources, affects her national standing. Let us study her present resources. Due to increase of consumption, they become insufficient gradually. Those that affect productive enterprises directly and the number of employed indirectly are the mineral products, such as iron, steel, copper, aluminium, and mineral oils. The present daily consumption of oil is in excess of the amount consumed by the entire world in the pre war days. In the mid-west, they are feeling the shortage of oil. The U.S. government has promulgated laws and regulations in detail governing the thrift in consumption of mineral products and the technique of exploitation.

水電足以代替油煤，以供全國動力之需，其成本廉而用途廣，在昔時已供原子能工廠，以及輕金屬生產之用，戰後用途尤廣，可用於農業電氣化，鄉工業之復興，新工業之建設，鋼鐵之提鍊，原子能動產之生產。現美國正建設傳電線，電氣站，伸能力與供給住宅與商場，西方各州之木材，農產，礦產，均仰賴水電以增加產量。其河流水閘，又用爲灌溉農田，增加耕地，其中尋長國內外貿易之供應者亟待，故水電上樞，爲當今美國生產事業所應注意之二也。

Secondly, hydraulic power may be used as a substitute for oil and coal throughout the nation. Its cost is low and its uses are diversified. During the war, it is used in the atomic prower factories and in production of light minerals. After the war, its uses are even wider. It is used for electrification of farms, rehabilitation of old industries and construction of news ones, refining of mineral products, and production of atomic power products. America is now constucting electric transmission lines and electric stations to transmit electricity to the markets for consumption. In the western states, productions of lumber industries, agriculture, and mining have increased due to use of hydraulic power. The dams in the rivers are used for irrigations of farms and increase of tillable lands. It contributes a great deal to increase of food supply both within the country and the world at large.

(To Be Continued 未完)

The Chinese-English Intelligence

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十六國巴黎會議同意適應美願望
克萊頓對新草案表示滿意
16-NATION PARIS TALK AGREES TO MEET U.S. IDEAS

Clayton Expresses Satisfaction on New Report

Paris, September 17 (Reuter)—After an hour's discussion between Mr. William C. Clayton, United States Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs, and the heads of the 16 nations conferring here in connection with the Marshall Aid-Europe offer, full agreement on the revision of the final report to meet the American suggestions was expected shortly.

巴黎九月十七日路透電：美英國副國務卿經濟事務負責人克萊頓與此間討論馬歇爾援歐計劃十六國會議代表間，進行一小時討論後，不久可望對修改未來報告以適合美國提議一事達得充分協定。

All countries excepting—Switzerland—agreed on the American suggestions and the Swiss delegate told the Americans yesterday that his country did not wish to prevent unanimity.

除瑞士而外，所有國家俱已同意美國之提議，而瑞士代表亦於昨日對美代表稱，瑞士並不欲阻止一致行動。

Mr. Clayton was reliably reported to have expressed himself as "very satisfied" following the amendments introduced into the report.

據可靠消息稱，克萊頓於報告修改補充以後表示「十分滿意」。

The burden of the American complaint about the old draft report was that it lacked boldness and imagination, and that it made no provision for continuous active co-operation between the 16 European nations once the report was completed.

美國對於原報告草案之批評，主要爲報告缺乏勇氣與想像，且於報告一旦完成後並無歐洲十六國間繼續主動合作之規定。

Largely under the French initiative, the report now lies a good way towards satisfying the American requests.

該報告於法國之倡始與努力下已對美國之要求比較予以滿意之答復。

Other points on which the report has been strengthened are:

此外該報告其他經充實加强之部份有：

The nations undertake immediate measures of a rational plan to achieve internal financial and economic stability independently of external aid. The last four words did not appear in the original draft.

各國採取迅速步驟，實行分配計劃以達致內部財政與經濟之穩定，此舉獨立完成，不得依賴外援，此末末四字（即獨立無外援）並未見於原草案中。

The "pledge" to carry out the agreed recovery and production program is strengthened.

實現各國同意之恢復生產計劃之保証予以加强。

The revised report, it is understood, will also contain a long section dealing with a European Customs Union and expressing the agreement of the need for such a Union.

據悉修正後之報告草案，將包括一個長部份論及歐洲關稅同盟並表示十六國對此聯同盟之需要意見一致。

Mr. Clayton made it clear his impression of satisfaction with the conference's agreement to his suggestion did not bind the United States Government to accept the figures contained in the report.

克萊頓明白表示滿對此次會議之滿意，因會議實同渠之建議，未將美國政府束縛於必須接受報告中所提數字錢幾之內。

It was announced at a Press conference that the final plenary session will now be held on Monday or Tuesday next, and that Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, will preside.

據於記者招待會中宣佈稱，最後之全體會議，將於下星期一或星期二日舉行。屆時英外相貝文將主持此最末一次之會議。

奧斯汀廣播稱
美國決於聯合國
覓取對否決權之協議

U.S. Decides to Seek Accord In UN On Veto Use

New York, Sept. 16 (USIS).—The United States will strive in the current UN Assembly meeting for agreement on a practical interpretation of the voting provisions of the United Nations Charter to avoid future misuse of the veto power. Warren R. Austin, U.S. representative to the United Nations, said in a radio broadcast tonight.

美新聞處紐約九月十六日電：美聯合國代表奧斯汀今晚於電台廣播稱，美國將於目前之聯合國大會，努力於達致一對聯合國憲章選舉條例任實際解釋之協議，以避免將來濫用否決權。

He pointed out that the charter provides many avenues for meeting difficulties, and added that the United States is "determined to make vigorous efforts toward an agreement on practical ways of interpreting the voting principles of the charter to avoid misuse of the veto."

渠指出聯合國憲章規定應付困難有若干途路，並附加稱美國，決以極大努力獲致一對聯合國憲章中選舉原則之實切解釋，以避免否決權之濫用。

Emphasizing that the purpose of the United Nations is to bring rivals together, not separate them into camps," Austin said: "The deeper the gulf between the Soviet Union and ourselves, the greater the need for the United Nations. It is the bridge that can span the gulf. It must not be weakened by impatience, discouragement, or belief in the inevitability of conflict."

奧氏於强調聯合國目的爲使敵對意見解決一致而並非使其分裂爲不同陣營，接稱：「美蘇間鴻溝愈深，則需要聯合國者亦愈大，只有橋樑可以溝通鴻溝，此一橋梁，必須不因焦躁無耐心，沮喪失望或相信衝突不可避免等所破壞。」

Austin said there had been many disappointments in the United Nations. Some were justified, he said, but others were based on flash assumptions. He added; "Some people believed that the United Nations was empowered to end the war and conclude the peace settlements. That is not the case. To the United Nations belongs the responsibility of keeping the peace after peace is made."

奧斯汀稱聯合國中曾有若干失望，果稱，此等失望是實，其中固有對者，但亦有僅出於一時之想像者，果又稱，「有人相信聯合國具有終止戰爭與締訂和約之權，此不盡然，聯合國之實任，僅爲於和平締訂後，保持和平。」

三貪官走私被捕
查出走私棉布計值四億元

3 Corrupt Officials Held For Smuggling

Taiyuan, Sept. 17 (Central News).—A scandalous case of malfeasance and corruption involving two CNRRA and one Peiping customs officials and over CNC 400,000,000 was heard to have illegally shiped 83 bales of cotton cloth from Peiping to Taiyuan by CNRRA air transport planes in three shipments on June 20, 21 and 22 in the name of CNRRA for personal profit. The suspects Yu Peh-hua, official of the CNRRA regional office here, Cheng Chu-ying, superintendent of CNRRA in Peiping, and Shen Wei-shan, director of the customs office attached to the Hsi Yuan air-port in Peiping have been arrested and handed over to the district court in Peiping for trial.

中央社太原九月十七日電：此間傳說一貪吏不法與貪污之醜聞，牽涉達及兩行總職員及一北平海關官員。所吞公款約合法幣四億元以上。所提及之海關官員，據調查由北平往太原執行總運輸機非法私運棉布八十三綑，分三次各於六月二十日二十一日及二十二日運去。條疑犯嫌伯華（譯音）此間行總分署官員，成珠瀛（譯音）行總北平監督員及申維一（譯音）北平市西苑飛機場海關辦公處主任業經予以逮捕並交由北平地方法院審訊。」

生產局公佈
我接收東北廠礦工廠總數

一，〇七一所中，一五六所已復工

1,071 Plants Taken Over In Northeast

Mukden, September 16 (Central News) — The Northeast Production Board today announced that in the period between V J Day to the end of August, the board took over a total of 1,071 former Japanese and puppet factories.

中央社瀋陽九月十六日電：東北生產局今日宣佈自勝利至本年八月底，其間生產事業部接收之前日本及東北偽政府工廠總數爲一七零七一處。

Of this number 156 have resumed operations under the direct management of the Board, the announcement said. 156 have been approved for auction. Means for the disposal of the remaining 697 factories have not been decided upon, the announcement concluded.

聲明稱：接收之千餘工廠中，有一百五十六處已於生產局直接經營下復工一百五十六處則已批准標售，餘聲明結語稱，至所餘六百九十七處工廠之處理辦法，則尚前尚未決定。

社評 EDITORIAL

美國經濟政策之檢討
An Analysis of the American Economic Policy

By Lin Chiu-Ming 林久明撰稿並附英譯

本年四月五日，美國杜魯門總統演說，其大意略謂，美國以前信奉門羅主義，凡强國對弱國，干涉其內政，侵害其主權者，美國表示抗議而已。今則異於是，凡弱國受外力壓迫威脅者，美國不惜予以實力之援助，助足力故，美國認有强有力之軍事政權，維全之經濟機構，豐富之物產生產，務使此人探信美國有實行新政策之決心。美國人民方面，遇他國人民蒙門非人權之時，亦應深切關懷，不可忽視。以上即所謂杜魯門主義之大意，亦稱世界性的門羅主義。

On April 5th of this year, President Harry S. Truman of the U.S. delivered an address, the important part of which may be summarized as follows: America was formerly a follower of Monroe Doctrine. If a strong nation should interfere with the civil affairs of a weaker one and encroach upon the latter's sovereignty, the U.S. would protest, and protest only. It is different now. If a weak country should be oppressed from outside, the U.S. would help her with real force. On this account, U.S. should have strong military power, effective economic organizations, and rich and resources, so that the world will have confidence in U.S.'s decision to carry out her new policy. The American people should also have deep concern on other people, who are struggling for human rights. The above is what is called the Truman's doctrine or Monroe Doctrine of world nature.

美國自實行杜魯門主義以後，其國際經濟政策，則本以下五種原則，藉力推行。（一）美國志在協助自由民主國家，以求達到復興世界之目的。凡各國有能力且自願共襄斯舉者，則美國不惜檢與物資，以增強其實力。（二）世界各國，凡按照民意，自由選擇其政治體制，以治理國政，且尊重他國之自由政治者，則美國予以經濟之援助。（三）凡國家與鄰邦和平相處，並予以優極之援助。（四）凡國家鄰國與忠誠合作者，則美國予以經濟之援助。（五）凡國家有志協助建設一更進步之世界，伸人類和平相處，共謀繁榮者，則美國鄰國與忠誠合作，並予以優極之援助。（四）凡國家鄰國與忠誠合作者，則美國予以經濟之援助。（五）凡國家有志協助建設一更進步之世界，伸人類和平相處，共謀繁榮者，則美國鄰國與忠誠合作，並予以優極之援助。以上原則，美國數月以來所實行者，計有以下三端。四月美國決定對希土貸款四億美元，此其一。六月，發表共所謂馬歇爾援歐計劃，其始原的旨趣參加，會間會數次，換因蘇方意見與英法相離而進出會議，遂決出英法召集歐洲十六國，重行商討各種計劃，以便興英協商，定期實行，歐洲形成東西兩陣營，美蘇在歐對時局面，因之而益見失銳化，此其二。七月美國派遣援梅遇將軍爲總統特使，來吾國與朝鮮調查實情，以便回國報告後，實行共經濟援助政策，論者謂馬歇爾援歐計劃，將擴展至遠東，此其三。以上爲杜魯門外交經濟政策之理論，以及其實施之概略情形。

Since the U.S. government announced its Truman's Doctrine, her international economic policy is based on the following 5 principles. (1) It is the aim of the U.S. to help all free and democratic nations and ultimately to achieve the reconstruction of the world. All such nations, which are able and willing to cooperate, the U.S. will reinforce them by supply of the needed materials. (2) All nations, which choose to form government by propular opinion and have respects for other peoples' free government, will be given economic aids by the U.S. (3) All nations, which live peacefully with neighbouring nations, and will neither coerce, nor be coerced by their neighbouring nations, will be given economic aids by the U.S. (4) All nations, which can really respect human rights where all people are free and equal under law and everyone has a chance to struggle for his own fate to the best ability of his talents, will receive economic aids from the U.S. (5) All nations which determine to assist in building a better and improved world, so that mankind can live peacefully together, to attain mutual prosperity, will have faithful cooperation of the U.S. as well as receive substantial aids from her. According to the above principles, the U.S. government has done the following three international economic events in the recent months. In the first place, in April, the U.S. has decided her Greco-Turkish loan of U.S. $400,000,000. Secondly, in June, the U.S. government announced her Marshall's European aid Plan. At first, the U.S.S.R. was invited to participate in a conference. Several meetings were actually held. Due to Russia's disagreements with the opinions of France and England, she receded from the conference. France and England convened another conference of sixteen European nations, and reconsidered the various plans for approach to the U. S. for aids to be carried out at fixed dates. Thus Europe is divided into eastern and western groups and the opposition between the U.S. and Russia becomes clearer. Thirdly, in July, the U.S. sent her fact-finding mission to China and Korea, headed by General A.C. Wedemeyer, the special envoy of U.S. President. When his report is submitted to the government, U.S. economic aid policy in the Far East will be put into action. It is said that Marshall's European aid plan will be extended to the East. The above are some of the theories and actions taken under Truman's diplomatic and economic policy.

杜魯門主義首重援護聯合國組織，以期達到永久世界和平。欲達到此目的，美國須有强有力之軍備，而軍備之强弱，又須視其國內經濟機構是否健全，經濟政策是否完善。現美國國內經濟政策係同以下三種目標，努力推進。（一）使人民之購買力達到最高率。（二）使

(Continued on Page 4)

英印經濟關係之新紀元
New Era In Anglo-Indian Economic Relations

（英國新聞處稿）

英國凱斯勒博士著　（H）譯　（續）

By Dr. F. Kessler

A New Era

This might be the great opportunity for the introduction of a new era in the economic and financial relations between India and Britain. Industrialisation, rationalisation and increased efficiency do not entail a reduction in trade: the whole international negotiations for freer trade going on at present are based on the opposite view. If India is to continue the present process she will need more equipment for public utilities, for sanitary and public health purposes, for better housing and domestic facilities, for the extension of education etc. The independent India will have much less objections to obtaining such goods from Britain, and as she will be free to hire capital and expert assistance, a great field for new British investments will be opened. At this point one of the major financial problems of post-war Britain, the enormous sterling debt to India, comes into the picture. Before the war Britain had been the creditor. Since then India, has not only repatriated nearly the whole of her external debt of about £300 million, but Britain owes India not less than nearly £1,250 million out of total sterling debts now amounting to £3,750 million. The problem of settling these liabilities to the best mutual advantage, or with the least possible harmful repercussions, is complicated by the accompanying state of suspense in the political relations between the two countries and also by some provisions of the Anglo-American loan agreement of 1945.

英印關係之新紀元

此或可爲英印間財政經濟關係進入一新時代，最大機會。工業化，合理化及工業效率之提高，並未引起貿易之減少，目前正在進行中之國際自由貿易商談，全部係基於與此相反之觀點。如印度欲繼續其目前之進程，則伊爲公用，爲公共衛生與健康，爲改善房屋住宅，爲家庭便利與設備，爲普及教育等需要更多裝備。獨立之印度，由英國獲得此類用物時，所遇反對必甚少且印度既可自由借用英國資本與專門家之協助，則此對於英國之投資，將開闢一新大陸。於此一時際，戰後英國之最大經濟問題，英國所負印度之鉅額金債款，遂爾出現，戰前英國原爲債主。自此以後，印度不僅將其國外所欠約三億金鎊債款歸還，且英國於其所欠外債目前已達三十七億五千萬鎊總額中，欠印度者，幾不下十二億五千萬鎊。以對相互間最有利，最少引起損害之方法，清理此等債務，此一問題與伴隨而來之兩國間政治關係之停頓及一九四五年英美貸款協定之若干條款遂交織　起。

By far the greater part of all the sterling balances was incurred in financing the war, and the debt to India was contracted principally in the defence of India. It represents the heavy prices Britain had to pay for Indian goods and services, wherefore it is sought to make clear that the full amount of such a debt should not fall upon Britain without any remission. It has been calculated that, despite very low interest rates, the debt service for Britain's total external debt would require the whole net output of over 600,000 British workers until beyond the turn of the century. Against this background the desire of India to use as much of her sterling assets as possible to finance her own industrial development must be judge. In her present currency shortage, Britain can ill afford unrequited exports, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer called them, i.e. deliveries of goods, the payment for which consists in striking off the equivalent amount from the sterling debt. while there is a ready market for selling the goods against hard cash in hard currencies The dilemma will become still more obvious after July next, when currently accruing sterling will acquire automatically free convertibilty. Britain has been exporting lately more to India than she has imported from there, but a substantial proportion of those exports has served only to any off part of the accumulated debt to India. There has also been a certain amount of Indian investment in sterling securities, repatriation of shares of Indian undertakings and even not infrequent instances of buying shares of British enterprises; the manufacture of cheap cars in Britain is going to be opened with Indian capital—derived from the sterling assets. There seems to be a tendency among Indian capitalists to spread investment risks by investing part of their own money in Britain. These purchases are no longer confined to the shares of tea plantations or jute, steel, power and traction companies. Whatever the outcome of the current negotiations, the settlement of the sterling debt will play an important part in the economic transition of India and, at the same time, largely determine the degree of economic co-operation between Britain and India in the coming years.

在所有金鎊[illegible]的大部，皆用於進行戰爭，而[illegible]欠印度債款，主要因防衛印度而來時，即表示英國須以重價償還印度貨物與人勞力。因此英國目前正努力使此意義更加明顯，即此類債款之全部，不應不經減削即行加諸英國之身，據估計，英國對外所負債務，雖然利率極低，然仍需要六十萬工人之工作至下一世紀，始能以所得全部出品，償清此一筆債務，而印度希望，則與此種情形恰恰相反，印度渴望儘可能大量使用印度存於英國方面之英鎊資產，發展其本身工業。對於此點，應有公正之評斷。在英國今日貨幣缺乏之情形下，實不克如財政部長所稱良好提供無償出口品，亦即謂英國不克良好輸出貨物。應付此種貨物之價款，舍有抵消相等數額之外欠金債數。此種困境，於來年七月以後，將愈見顯然，彼時一般積累中之金鎊，將獲得自動之自由兌換市場，英國近期輸出印度之物品，較之由印度輸入者尤多，但此項出口中之大部份，僅用於償還所負印度債款之一部份。並有一定數量之印度投資以鞏固金鎊價格印度所有股份之歸還甚至不少購買英國企業股票之例，英國廉價車輛之製造工廠亦正準備以由印度金鎊資財中吸取之資本開辦。目前印度資本家中間，似有一種以其本身所有金錢之一部冒險投資英國以推廣投資之趨勢。此等購買已不再限於茶場或黃麻，鋼鐵，動力與引力公司股份，不論目前商談結果如何，關於金鎊債務之解決，將在印度經濟過渡中，佔重要地位，且同時將決定未來若干年，印英經濟合作程度之大部情勢。

(To Be Continued 未完)

美國爲什麼需要改變她的移民政策？
Why We Must Modernize Our Immigration Policy

（續）

By Stanley High

斯坦萊海著　（日）譯自「讀者文摘」八月號

Because of the emotions involved and the pressures invariably unloosed, members of Congress regard immigration legislation as an explosive issue to be avoided whenever possible. Last year, however, the House of Representatives developed sufficient concern to authorize its Immigration Committee to make a study of the problem—the first study of its kind in more than 20 years.

由於對移民一向含有之感情成份，及始終不肯放鬆的壓力，國會議員，都把關於移民的立法看作有爆炸性的問題，而盡力找機會避免；然而去年衆院對這一個問題，曾給了充分的注意，授權該院移民委員會研究這一個問題，這是二十多年以來，第一次作這樣的研究。

After holding hearings in eight cities and collecting 1500 pages of printed testimony, the committee concluded that our laws are in general need of overhauling. But it prudently recommended that specific measures to overhaul them be postponed until a committee of experts makes a further study. That committee, to date, has not been authorized.

經過在八個城裡聽取報告，並收集了一千五百頁的印行証件以後，移民委員會得到結論說美國的移民律，一般的需要修改，但該委員會又謹愼地提議修改移民法的特別步驟延緩至專家委員會對這問題進行研究以後。

Members of Congress in the present session have dropped some 35 immigration bills into the legislative hopper. One would admit close to a million refugees. Another would admit no one "so long as the number of unemployed persons in the United States is 100 or more." No bill in Congress goes to the root of the problem and offers an immigration policy in which immigrants will be selected on the basis of our requirements and "absorptive capacities."

目前會議中的國會議員，曾把大約三十五條移民方案列入法律中，其中此條允許將近百萬移民，另條則稱「於美國失業人數一百或一百以上時不准移民入境。」國會中的法案，幾無一條觸及移民問題之根本且提出一種根據美國需要與「吸收能力，」而選擇移民的政策。

Early in May, in outlining Canada's postwar immigration policy, Prime Minister King declared: "I wish to make it quite clear that Canada is perfectly within her rights in selecting persons whom we regard as desirable future citizens. It is not a 'fundamental human right' of any alien to enter Canada. It is a privilege."

早在五月間，總理金氏於概述加拿大移民政策時宣稱：「余願明白說明加拿大有充分權利選擇伊認爲係可以歡迎之未來公民，任何，外國人進入加拿大，並非「人類之基本權利，此乃一種特權。」

We are in need of legislators who, for our own and our immigrants' good, can declare such a principle for America and undertake to write it into law.

吾人歡迎立法者，爲吾人及吾人之「移民」利益計，能爲美國宣布此類原則並將其載諸法律中。

(THE END 完)

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人類自傳
Man: An Autobiography

A condensation from the book by

George R. Stewart

譯自「讀者文摘」　（續）

（黃水[illegible]譯）

Another great series of discoveries involved the whole process of carrying and storing. I developed numerous ways of doing both, besides making use of natural containers like gourds.

另外一大串的發現使盛東西和存儲東西有了整個的進步。我研究出許多方法可以有以上兩種用途，此外我還會用像瓢一類的天然盛器。

First of all, a skin might be gathered up by the corners to make a kind of bag. Later it was fastened together into a real bag. It turned out to be a wonderfully useful device, and would even hold water. A bag had its shortcomings, such as not being able to hold its mouth open for filling. But in spite of all my later ingenuity I have never yet been able to replace it. Although I now make few of them out of hides, I still use millions of quite simple bags every year to transport and keep everything from water to coal and gold.

最初可能會把一張獸皮的四角拴在一起而做成一種囊袋。其後就被繫在一起而成爲眞的囊袋。它後來成爲一種特別有用的東西，甚至能夠盛水。而一只囊袋具有它的缺點，比方它在裝東西時就不能張開它的口。但是我雖然在以後有那末多的天才，可是那時我仍然不能設法換去它。現在我極少用獸皮去做它們，不過仍然每年使用千百萬十分簡單的袋子來運輸並且保存各種東西，由水至煤，以至金子。

While I was working out the finished bag, I had probably, first perhaps in play, been weaving rushes and withes into mats. A mat may be picked up at the corners like a hide. Then, when I had learned the trick of actually securing or weaving my mat into that shape, I had a basket. In its own way a basket was like a bag, an ideal container—light, durable and handy. To this day I use millions of baskets which do not differ much from primitive ones and are even made of the same materials.

當我正在製成完全的袋子時，我大概最初在遊戲中把燈芯和柳條編成了席。一張席可能像皮張似的由四角提起。後來，當我得知了實際把我的席緊成或編成那種形狀時，我就有了筐和籃子。一只籃子本身說來像一個袋子，一個理想的盛器……輕，經久耐用而便利。被至今天，我還使用千百萬隻籃子，和原始時的籃子沒有多少差別，而且甚至是用同樣材料做成的。

But the basket was not a good water container, and to overcome this difficulty I must have begun to smear it with clay. When such a basket had been accidentally burned in the fire, I saw that the clay turned reddish and became hard. By that time I was bright enough, and was sensitive to the ways of cause and effect, I seized the new idea, and began to make pots. At first, in making them, I imitated the natural shapes and even the textures of baskets, but after a while I learned to fashion them in an almost infinite variety of shapes, and to decorate them with designs and pictures in colors.

但是籃子並不是盛水用的器皿，於是爲克服此項困難，我就必得用泥抹在它的上面。當這些籃子偶然的被火燒過時，我看見泥土變成紅色而硬化了。到了那時，我對於因果的情形就足夠聰明透了。我捉住了這個新觀念，而開始製造罐子。在最初製造它們的時候，我是模仿天然的形狀，甚至籃子的組織，但是過了不久以後，我就知道幾乎把它作成無數種類的形狀，而且用花樣和圖畫裝璜它們。

The importance of these carrying and storing devices was very great, for the growth of cities was to depend upon them. Large numbers of people could live at one place only when grain produced elsewhere in the growing season was carried there, and stored and used through the seasons when no crops were being grown.

這些種種搬運和儲器的重要性是極大的，因爲城市的發生就是倚賴它們的。多數的人們能夠住在一個地方，僅有能把其他地方在生長季節中所生的穀糧運到那裏才可以，而且須要在不生產的季節中存儲起來慢慢的食用。

Another great discovery of this greatest of creative ages was the weaving of cloth. During many centuries my hunters had worn the skins of animals, and with needle and thread they (or the wives and mothers) had sewn them into clothing. Skins were excellent in cold weather, but at times I wanted protection against the sun. Besides, I had long since developed the idea of modesty, so that in warm countries I wanted to cover my body without smothering myself under a sheepskin. Thus the first cloth to be known has been discovered in warm countries.

在這個最偉大的創造時代裡另外一項偉大的發現，就是織布。在許多世紀之中，我的獵士們曾經穿着獸類的皮張，而且他們（或他們的賢妻良母）用針和線把它縫成衣服。皮張在寒冷的氣候中是最好的了，但是有時我缺乏抵禦太陽的保護物。除此以外，我久已發生羞怯的觀念，所以在溫暖的地方，我想要把我的身體遮住而不必蒙上一張羊皮。這樣就在溫暖的地方首先發明了織布。

(To Be Continued 未完)

自由國際市場對和平與繁榮的重要性
Free International Markets Essential To Peace And Prosperity

By Ivan Wright

Dr. Wright stresses importance of unrestricted international trade and free gold and foreign exchange movements in creating and promoting peace and prosperity of all nations. Says U.S. should take lead in removal of trade barriers and exchange controls, and aid in movement for free foreign markets. Points out maintenance of sound money conditions as essential to world trade rehabilitation and warns foreign trade restrictions lead to regimented economy.

萊特先生重視無限制國際貿易以及自由黃金與外匯活動在樹立並促進所有國家的和平與繁榮之中之重要性。他說美國應該倡導取消貿易的攔阻和匯兌管理，並且幫助尋求自由國外市場的運動。他指出維持穩固的貨幣狀況乃是世界貿易復原所必不可缺的，他並警告說對外貿易的限制會有統治經濟的傾向。

The battle for free markets is as old as man's struggle for freedom. Anyone familiar with the elementary outline of the history of civilization, industry, and commerce, knows that progress has followed every step gained in freedom of production, trade and finance. The United States was settled by people seeking freedom and independence. Our progress from a wilderness to the present most powerful industrial country in the world must be in a large part, due to our freedom and the initiative resulting therefrom. Evidence of the wealth-producing power of Freedom is not confined to the United States. In the older countries, such as England, the great strides in production and raising the standard of living have followed fast upon the removal of barriers to trade and free enterprise. When England had 6,000,000 people, the prophets of gloom claimed there were too many people. But free enterprise, invention, and free trade enable 40,000,000 people to live better in modern England than 6,000,000 did 200 years ago. Even in the United States we have been told, at such times as during the depressions of 1837 that this country had too many people. Time has proved the errors of these claims. The population has multiplied many-fold, and the average American family today has a higher standard of of living than ever before.

爭取自由市場的奮鬥和人類爭取自由是一樣的陳舊。任何人只要是熟悉文明，工業以及商業歷史的初步大綱，就知道進步是追隨着生產，貿易和理財自由中所獲得的每一步的。美國是被尋求自由和獨立的人民所佔居的。我們從荒野進步到目前世界上最強盛的工業國家，一定大部分是因爲我們的自由以及因爲自由而得來的創始性格。關於自由產生財富的能力，不僅在美國可以見到明証。在較古老的國家，如同英國，生產和生活水準的提高，曾經緊緊的追隨着貿易阻攔的移除以及自由企業制度。當英格蘭擁有六，〇〇〇，〇〇〇居民的時候，憂鬱的先知就說：居民過多了。但是自由企業，發明，以及自由貿易使現代英格蘭的四〇，〇〇〇，〇〇〇居民比較二〇〇年前六，〇〇〇，〇〇〇居民生活得更舒適。甚至在美國，我們聽說，如同在一八三七年的衰微時期裡，美國也是有了太多的居民。時間已經証明這些說法的錯誤。居民曾經增加了許多倍，但是今日美國的普通家庭比較以前的有了更高的生活水準。

Because of our convictions that free markets are necessary for stability and progress, we have waged a continuous battle since the end of World War II for free domestic markets, and with the passing of the OPA and war regulations, these free domestic markets seem to be almost within our grasp again. But faee markets at home are not eneugh; we need free international markets, and not an international OPA which seems well on its way to full development under the strict, and unless carefully handled, destructive controls of government agencies and international agreements which can be the worst forms of monopolies and cartels. Government regulated international monopolies are far more destructive of private competition and the growth of international trade than are private monopolies.

因爲我們相信自由市場對於穩定和進步是必需的，所以我們自從第二次世界大戰結束以來，就繼續一次繼續的奮戰，爭取自由的國內市場，而且因爲物價管理處和戰時規條的廢棄，這些自由的國內市場好似幾乎又來到了我們的掌握所及。但是國內的自由市場是不夠的；我們需要自由的國際市場，而不需要一個國際之物價管理處，但是它在各國政府機關以及國際協議……這可能成爲獨佔和同業同盟中最壞的形式……的嚴格和（除非管理得宜的）破壞性的管制之下，好似正在邁向充分發展的途中。政府規定的國際獨佔比較私人獨佔，對於私人競爭以及國際貿易的發展所給的破壞更多。

(To Be Continued 未完)

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